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WASHINGTON, May 11 .- The following is the full and complete text of the Treaty of Washington, which has just been signed by the Joint High Commission of the United States and Great Britain, and which was yesterday submitted to the extra session of the Senate. Portions of the document have been recently published, but in a disconnected and imperfect form: -

Article 1. Whereas differences have arisen between the Government of the United States and the Government of her Britannic Majesty, and still exist, growing out of the acts committed by the several vessels which have given rise to the claims generally known as the Alabama claims; and whereas her Britannic Majesty has authorized her High Commissioners and plenipotentiaries to express in a friendly spirit the regret felt by her Majesty's Government for the escape, under whatever circumstances, of the Alabama and other vessels from British ports, and for the depredations committed by those vessels. Now in order to remove and adust all complaints and claims on the part of the United States, and to provide for a speedy set-tlement of such claims which are not admitted by her Britannic Majesty's Government, the high contracting parties agree that all the said claims growing out of the acts committed by the aforesaid vessels and generally known as the Alabama claims shall be referred to a tribunal of arbitration, to be composed of five arbitrators, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say:—The first shall be named by the President of the United States; one shall be named by her Britannic Majesty; his Majesty the King of Italy shall be requested to name one; the President of the Swiss Confederation shall be requested to name one; and his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil shall be requested to name one. In case of death, absence, or incapacity to serve of either of the said arbitrators. or in the event of either of the said arbitrators omitting or declining or ceasing to act as such the President of the United States, or her British Majesty, or his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, as the case may be, may forthwith name another person to act as arbitrator in the place and stead of the arbitrator originally named by such head of State, and in the event of refusal or omission for two months after the receipt of the refusal from either of the high contracting parties, of his Majesty the King of Italy, or the President of the Swiss Confederation, or his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, to name an arbitrator either to fill the original appointment, or in place of one who may have died, be absent, incapacitated, or who may omit, decline, or from any cause cease to act as such arbitra-tor, his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway shall be requested to name one or more persons, as the case may be, to act as such arbi-

Article 2. The arbitrators shall meet at Geneva, in Switzerland, at the earliest day convenient after they shall have been named, and shall proceed impartially and carefully to examine and decide all questions that shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty respectively. All questions considered by the tribunal, including the final award, shall be decided by a majority of all the arbitrators. Each of all of the high contracting parties shall also name one person to attend the tribunal as its agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the arbitration.

Article 3. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the documents, the official correspondence, and other evidence on which each relies, shall be delivered in duplicate to each of the arbitrators and to the agent of the other party as soon as may be after the organization of the tribunal, within a period not exceeding six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of

Article 4. Within four months after the delivery on both sides of the written or printed case, either party may, in like manner, deliver in duplicate to each of the other party a counter case and additional documents, correspondence, and evidence so presented by the other party. The arbitrators may, however, extend the time for delivering such counter case, documents, correspondence, and evidence when in their judgment it becomes necessary. In consequence of the place from which the evidence to be presented is to be procured, if in the case submitted any report or document in the exclusive possession of any party be omitted, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other, through the arbitrators, to produce the original or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrators may require.

Article 5. It shall be the duty of the agent of each party within two months of the expiration of the time limited for the delivery of the counter case on both sides, to deliver in duplicate to each of the said arbitrators and to the agent of the other party a written or printed argument, showing the points and referring to the evidence upon which his Government relies, and the arbitrators may, if they desire further elucidation with regard to any point, require a written or printed statement or argument, or oral argument by counsel upon it. But in such case the other party shall be entitled to reply either orally or

in writing, as the case may be.

Article 6. In deciding the matters submitted to the arbitrators they shall be governed by the

following three rules, to be taken as applicable to the case, and by such principles of interna-tional saw not inconsistent therewith as the arbitrators shall determine to have been appli-

arbitrators shall determine to have been applicable to the case:—

Refes.—A neutral Government is bound:—
First. To use due diligence to prevent the fatting out, arming, or equipping, within its jurisdiction, of any vessel which it has reasonable ground to believe is intended to cruise or to carry on war against a power with which it is at peace, and also to use like diligence to prevent the departure from its jurisdiction of any vessel intended to cruise or carry on war as above, such vessel having been specially adapted, in whole or in part, within such jurisdiction to warlike use. Secondly. Not to permit or suffer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as the base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of tions against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military sup-plies or arms, or the recruitment of men. Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own

Thirdly. To exercise due diligence in its own ports and waters, and as to all persons within its jurisdiction, to prevent any violation of the foregoing obligations and duties.

Her Britannic Majesty has commanded her High Commissioners and Plenipotentiaries to declare that her Majesty's Government cannot assent to the foregoing rules, as a statement of principle of international law which were in lorge at the time when the claims gentioned in force at the time when the claims mentioned in article I arose, but that her Britannic Majesty's Government, in order to evince its desire of strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries, and of making satisfactory pro-vision for the future, agrees that, in deciding the questions between the two countries arising out of these claims, the arbitrators should assume that her Majesty's Government had undertaken to act upon the principles set forth in these rules, and the high contracting parties agree to observe these rules between themselves in future, and to bring them to the knowledge of other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to them.

Article 7. The decision of the tribunal shall, if possible, be made within three months from the close of the argument on both sides. It shall be made in writing, and dated, and shall be signed by the arbitrators who may assent to The said tribunal shall first determine as to each vessel separately, whether Great Britain, by any act or omission, failed to fulfil any of the duties set forth in the foregoing three rules, or recognized by the principles of international law, not inconsistent with such rules, and shall certify such fact as to each of the said vessels. In case the tribunal find that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties as aforesaid, it may, if it think proper, proceed to award a sum in gross to be paid by Great Britain to the United States for all the claims referred to it; and in such case the gross sum so awarded shall be paid in coin by the Government of Great Britain to the Government of the United States at Washington, within twelve months after the date of the award. The award shall be in duplicate, one copy whereof shall be delivered to the agent of the United States for his Government, and the other copy shall be delivered to the agent of Great Britain

Article 8. Each Government shall pay its own agent and provide for the proper remuneration of the counsel employed by it, and of the arbitrator appointed by it, and for the expense of preparing and submitting its case to the tribunal. All other expenses connected with the arbitration shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal mojeties. ments in equal moieties.

Article 9. The arbitrators shall keep an accurate record of their proceedings, and may ap-point and employ the necessary officers to assist

Article 10. In case the tribunal finds that Great Britain has failed to fulfil any duty or duties, as aforesaid, and does not award a sum in gross, the high contracting parties agree that a Board of Assessors shall be appointed to ascertain and determine what claims are valid, and what amount or amounts shall be paid by Great Britain to the United States on account of the liability arising from such failure as to each vessel, according to the extent of such liability, as decided by the arbitrators. The Board of Assessors shall be constituted as follows:-One member thereof shall be named by the President of the United States, one member thereof shall be named by her Britannic Majesty, one member thereof shall be named by the representative at Washington of his Majesty the King of Italy; and, in case of a vacancy happening from any cause, it shall filled in the same manner in which the original appointment was made, as soon as possible after such nominations. The Board of Assessors shall be organized in Washington, with power to hold their sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston. The members thereof shall severally subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment, and according to justice and equity, all matters submitted to them, and shall forthwith proceed under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them by the Gov-ernment of the United States, and shall examine and decide upon them in such order and manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or on behalf of the Gov-ernments of Great Britain and of the United States respectively. They shall be bound to hear on each separate claim, if required, one person on behalf of each Government as counsel or agent. A majority of the assessors in each case shall be sufficient for a decision. The decision of the assessors shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by them respectively and dated. Every claim shall be presented to the shall be presented to assessors within six months from day of their first meeting; but they may, for good cause shown, extend the time for the presenta-

tion of any claim to a further period not exceeding three months. The assessors shall report to each Government, at or before the expiration of one year from the date of their first meeting, the amount of claims decided by them up to the date of such reports. If further claims then remain undecided, they shall make a further report at or before the expiration of two years from the date of such first meeting; and in case any claims remain undetermined at that time, they shall make a final report within a further period of six months.

The reports shall be made in duplicate, and one copy thereof shall be delivered to the Secretary of State of the United States, and one copy thereof to the representative of her Britannic Majesty at Washington. All sums of money which may be awarded under this article shall be payable at Washington, in coin, within twelve months after the delivery of each report. The Board of Assessors may employ such clerks as they shall think necessary. The expenses of the Board of Assessors shall be assumed equally by the two Governments, and paid from time as may be found expedient on the production of accounts certified by the board. The remuneration of the assessors shall also be paid by the two Governments in equal moleties in a

Article 11. The high contracting parties en-gage to consider the result of the proceedings of the Tribunal of Arbitration and of the Board of Assessors, should such board be appointed, as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all the claims hereinbefore referred to, and further engage that every such claim, whether the same may or may not have been presented to their notice, or made, preferred, or laid before the tri-bunal or board, shall, from and after the conclube considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and henceforth inadmissible.

CLAIMS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

Article 12. The high contracting parties agree that all claims on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—citizens of the United States—upon the Government of her

Britannic Majesty, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of citizens of the United States during the period between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, inclusive (not being claims growing out of the acts of the vessels referred to in Article 1 of this treaty), and all claims with the like except on on treaty), and all claims with the like except on on the part of corporations, companies, or private individuals—subjects of her Britannic Majesty—upon the Government of the United States, arising out of acts committed against the persons or property of subjects of her Britannic Majesty during the same period, which may have been presented to either Government for its interregistion with the other government. for its interposition with the other, and which yet remain unsettled, as well as any other such claims which may be presented within the time specified in article 14 of this treaty, shall be referred to three commissioners, to be appointreferred to three commissioners, to be appointed in the following manner, that is to say, one commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her Britannic Majesty, and a third by the President of the United States and her Britannic Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, then the third commissioner shall be named by the repre-sentative at Washington of his Ma-jesty the King of Spain. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any com-missioner, or in the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for making the original appointment, the period of three months, in case of such substitution, being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissioners so named shall meet at Washington at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall, before proceeding to any business, make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide, to the best of their judgment and according to justice and equity, all such claims as shall be laid before them on the part of the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty, respectively, and such declarations shall be entered on the record of their proceedings.

Article 13. The commissioners shall then

forthwith proceed to the investigation of the claims which shall be presented to them. They shall investigate and decide such claims in such order and such manner as they may think proper, but upon such evidence or information only as shall be furnished by or in behalf of the respective Governments. They shall be bound to receive and consider all written documents or statements which may be presented to them by or on behalf of the respective Governments. in support of or in answer to any claim, and to hear if required one person on each side on of each Government, as counsel or agent for such Government, on each and every separate claim. A majority of the com-missioners shall be sufficient for an award in each case. The award shall be given upon each claim in writing, and shall be signed by the commissioners assenting to it. It shall be competent for each Government to name one person to attend the commissioners as its agent, to present and support claims on its behalf, and to answer claims made upon it, and to represent it generally in all matters connected with the investigation and decision thereof. The high contracting parties hereby engage to consider the decision of the commissioners as absolutely final and conclusive upon each claim decided upon by them, and to give full effect to such decisions without any objection, evasion, or delay whatsoever.

Article 14. Every claim shall be presented to day of their first meeting, unless in cases where reasons for delay shall be established to the satisfaction of the commissioners, and in any such case the period for presenting the claim may be extended by them to any time not exceeding three months longer. The commissioners shall be bound to examine and decide upon every claim within two years from their first meeting. It shall be competent for the commissioners to decide, in each case, whether any claim has or has not been made, preferred, and laid before them, either wholly or to any and what extent, according to the true intent and meaning of this treaty.

Article 15. All sums of money which may be awarded by the commissioners, on account of any claims, shall be paid by the one Government to the other, as the case may be, within twelve months after the date of the final award, without interest, and without any deduction, as specified in article 16 of this treaty.

Article 16. The commissioners shall keep an accurate record and correct minutes or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary, and any other necessary officer or officers, to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each Government shall pay its own commissioner and agent or coun-sel. All other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal moieties. The whole expenses of the commission, including contingent expenses, shall be paid by the ratea-ble deduction on the amount of the sums awarded by the commissioners. Provided always, That such deduction shall not exceed the rate of 5 per cent. on the sums so awarded.

Article 17. The high contracting parties engage to consider the result of the proceedings of this commission as a full, perfect, and final settlement of all such claims as are mentioned in article 12 of this treaty upon either Government, and further engage that every such claim whether or not the same may have been pre-sented to the notice of made "preferred," or laid before the said commission, shall, from and after the conclusion of the proceedings of said commission, be considered and treated as finally settled, barred, and thenceforth inadmissible.

Article 18. It is agreed by the high contracting parties, in addition to the liberty secured to the United States fishermen by the convention between the United States and Great Britain signed at London on the 20th day of October, 1818, of taking, curing, and drying fish on certain coasts of the British North Lines, therein defined, the inhabitants of the United States shall have, in comtain coasts of the British North American colomon with the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, the liberty for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell-fish, on the sea coasts and shores and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the provinces of Quebec Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the colon of Prince Edward's Island, and of the several islands thereunto adjacent, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission to land upon the said coasts, and shores, and islands, and also upon the Magdalin Islands, for the purpose of drying their nets and curing their fish. Provided, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the British fishermen in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the purpose. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and the mouth of rivers, are hereby reserved exclusively for British fishermen.

Article 19. It is agreed by the high contracting parties that British subjects shall have, in common with the citizens of the United States. the liberty, for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, to take fish of every kind, except shell fish, on the eastern seacoast and sheres of the Uhited States north of the 39th parallel of north latitude, and on the shores of the several islands thereunto adjacent, and in the several islands thereinto adjacent, and in the bays, harbors, and creeks of the said seaccoasts and shores of the United States, and of the said islands, without being restricted to any distance from the shore, with permission toland upon the said coasts of the United States, and of the islands aforesaid, for the purpose of drying their

nets, and curing their fish: Provided, That in so doing they do not interfere with the rights of private property, or with the fishermen of the United States in the peaceable use of any part of the said coasts in their occupancy for the same purposes. It is understood that the above-mentioned liberty applies solely to the sea fishery, and that the salmon and shad fisheries, and all other fisheries in rivers and mouths of rivers, are hereby re served exclusively for fishermen of the United States.

Article 20. It is agreed that the places designated by the commissioners appointed under the first article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain. concluded at Washington on the 5th of January, 1854, upon the coast of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and of the United States as places reserved from the common right of fishing under that treaty, shall be regarded as in like manner reserved from the common right of fishing under the preceeding articles. In case any question should arise between the Governments of the United States and her Britannic Majesty as to the common right of fishing in places not thus designated as reserved, it is agreed that a commission shall be appointed to designate such places, and shall be constituted in the same manner, and have the same powers, duties, and authorities, as the commission appointed under the said first article of the treaty of the 5tn of June, 1854.

Article 21. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty, fish oil and fish of all kinds "except fish of the inland lakes and of the rivers falling into them, and except fish preserved in oil," being the produce of the fisheries of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respec ively free of duty.

of the United States or of the Dominion of Canada, or of Prince Edward's Island, shall be admitted into each country respec ively free of duty.

Article 22 Inasmuch as it is asserted by the Government of her Britannic Majesty that the privilege accorded to the citizens of the United States, under article 18 of this treaty, are of greater value than those accorded by articles 19 and 21 of this treaty to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty, and this assertion is not admitted by the Government of the United States, it is further agreed that commissioners shall be appointed to determine, having regard to the privileges accorded by the United States to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty as stated in Articles 19 and 21 of this treaty, the amount of any compensation which, in their opiamount of any compensation which, in their amount of any compensation which, in their opinion, ought to to be paid by the Government of the United States to the Government of her Britannic Majesty, in return for the privileges accorded to the citizens of the United States under Article 18 of this treaty; that any som of money which the said com-missions may so award shall be paid by the United States Government in a gross sum within twelve months after such award shall have been given. Article 23. The commissioners referred to in the preceding article shall be appointed in the following

manner, that is to say:—One commissioner shall be named by the President of the United States, one by her British Majesty, and a third by the President and her British Majesty conjointly; and in case the third commissioner shall not have been so named within a period of three months from the date when this act shall take effect, then the third date when this act shall take effect, then the third commissioner shall be named by the representative at London of his Majesty the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary. In case of the death, absence, or incapacity of any commissioner, or is the event of any commissioner omitting or ceasing to act, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner hereinbefore provided for, making the original appointment the period of three months in case of each substitution being calculated from the date of the happening of the vacancy. The commissions named shall meet in the city of Halifax, in the province of Nova Scotia, at the earliest convenient period after they have been respectively named, and shall before proceeding to any business make and subscribe a solemn declaration that they will impartially and carefully examine and decide the matters referred to them to the best of their independ and according to justice and equity, and such declaration shall be entered on the record of their proceedings. Each of the high contracting powers shall also name one person to attend the commission as his agent to represent it generally in all matters connected with the commission.

Article 24. The proceedings shall be conducted in such order as the commissioners appointed under articles 22 and 23 of this treaty shall determine. They shall be bound to receive such oral or written testimony as either Government may present. If either party shall offer oral testimony the other party shall have the right of cross-examination under such rules as the commissioners shall prescribe. If in the case submitted to the commis-sions either party shall have specified or alluded to ony report or document in its own exclusive possession without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof. and either party may call upon the other through the commissioners to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the commissioners may require. The case on either side shall be closed within a period of six months from the date of the organization of the commission; and the commissioners shall be requested to give their award as soon as possible thereafter. The aforesaid period of six months may be extended for three months in case of a vacancy occurring among the commissioners under the circumstances contemplated in article 23 of this treaty.

treaty.

Article 25. The commissioners shall keep an acc urate record and correct minutes, or notes of all their proceedings, with the dates thereof, and may appoint and employ a secretary and any other ne-cessary officer or officers to assist them in the transaction of the business which may come before them. Each of the high contracting parties shall pay its own commissioner and agent or counsel; all other expenses shall be defrayed by the two Governments in equal portions.

Article 26. The navigation of the river St. Law-

rence, ascending and descending from the fifteenth paralel of north latitude, where it ceases to form the boundary between two countries, from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purpose of commerce to the citizens of the United Stutes, subject to any laws and regulations of Great Britain and of the Dominion of tions of Great Britain and of the Dominion of Canada not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation. The navigation of the rivers Yucan, Porcupine and Stikine, ascending and de-scending from, to, and into the sea, shall forever remain free and open for the purposes of com-merce to the citizens of the United States, subject to any laws and regulations of either country within its own territory not inconsistent with such privilege of free navigation.

Article 27. The Government of her Britannic

Majesty engage to urge upon the Government of the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens the Dominion of Canada to secure to the citizens of the United States the use of the Welland, St. Lawrence, and other canals in the Dominion, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and the Government of the United States engages that the subjects of her Britannic Majestey shall enjoy the use of the St. Clair Flats Canal on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, and further engages to urge upon the State Government to secure to the subjects of her Britannic Majesty the use of the several State. her Britaunic Majesty the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes or rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary

or rivers traversedby or contiguous to the boundary line between the possessions of the high contracting parties on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States.

Article 28. The navigation of Lake Michigan shall, also, for the term of years mentioned in Article 23 of this treaty, be free and open, for the purposes of commerce, to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, subject to any laws and regulations of the United States, or of the States bordering thereon, not inconsistent with such privi-

dering thereon, not inconsistent with such privi-leges of free navigation.

Article 29. It is agreed that for the term of years mentioned in article 33 of this treaty goods, wares, or merchandise arriving at the ports of New York, Boston and Fortland, and any other ports of the United States, which have been or may from time United States, which have been or may from time to time be specially designated by the President of the United States and destined for her Britannic Majesty's possessions in North America, may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in transit without the payment of duties through the territory of the United States under such rules, regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenues of the Government of the United States may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or meregulations and conditions, goods, wares or mechandise may be conveyed in transit without the chandise may be conveyed in transit without the payment of duties from said possessions through the territory of the United States for export from the said ports of the United States. It is further agreed that for the like period goods, wares or merchandise, arriving at any of the ports of her Britannic Majesty's Possessions in North America, and destined for the United States may be entered at the proper custom house and conveyed in tran-sit without the payment of duties through the said possessions, under such rules and regulations and conditions for the protection of the revenue as the government of the said possessions may from time to time prescribe, and under like rules, regulations and conditions, goods, wares or merchandise may be conveyed in transit without payment of duties from the United States through said possessions to other places in the United States, or for export

United States, upon the St. Lawrence, the Great I akes, and the rivers connecting the same, to another port or place within the territory of the United States aforesaid: provided that a portion of such transportation is made through the Dominion of Canada, by land carriage or in bond under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon be tween the government of her Britannic Majesty and the Government of the United States. Ottizens of the United States may for the like period carry in United States vessels without payment of duty, goods, wares or merchandise, from one port or place within the possessions of her Britaunic Majesty in North America to another port or place within the said possessions. Provided, that a portion of such transportation is made through the territory of the United States by land carriage, and in bond, under such rules and regulations as may be agreed upon between the Government of the United States and the Government of the United States further engages not to impose any export duties on goods, wares or merchandise carried under this article through the territory of the United States, and her Britannic Majesty's Government engage to urge the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada, and the legislatures of the other colonies, not to impose any export duties on goods, wares, or merchandise carried under this article. And the Government of the United States may, in case such export duties are imposed by the Dominion of Canada, suspend, during the period that such duties are imposed, the right of carrying granted in favor of the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty, under this article, in case the Dominion of Canada should at any time deprive the citizens of the United States of the use of the capals in said Dominion on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the Dominion, as provided in article 27.

Article 31. The government or her Britannic Majesty further engage to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion or terms of equality with the habitants of the Dominion, as provided in article 27.

Article 31. The government or her Britannic Maesty further engage to urge upon the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada and the Legislature of New Brunswick that no export or other duty shall be levied on lumber or timber of any kind out on that portion of the American territory in the State of Maine, watered by the river St. John and its tributaries, and floated down that river to the sea. When the same is shipped to the United States from the province of New Brunswick, and in case any such export or other duty continues to be levied after the expiration of one year from the date of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, it is agreed that the government of the United States may suspend the right of carrying, hereinbefore granted under article No. 30 of this treaty, for such period as such export or other duty may be levied.

Article 32 It is further agreed that the provi-

duty may be levied.

Article 32. It is further agreed that the provisions and stipulations of Articles 18 to 25 of this treaty, inclusive, shall extend to the colony of Newfoundland, so far as they are applicable. But if the Imperial Parliament, the Legislature of Newfoundland, or the Congress of the United States shall not embrace the colony of Newfoundland in their laws enacted for carrying the foregoing articles into effect, then this article shall be fine effect; but the omission to make provision. of no effect: but the omission to make provision, by law, to give it effect, by either of the legislative podies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any

bodies aforesaid, shall not in any way impair any other articles in this treaty.

Article 33. The foregoing articles, 18 to 25, inclusive, and Article 30 of this treaty, shall take effect as soon as the laws required to carry them into operation shall have been passed by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, by the Parliament of Canada and by the Legislature of Prince Edward's Island, on the one hand, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Such assent having been given, the said articles shall remain in force for the period of ten years, the date at which they may cease to operate, and further, until the expiration of two years after either of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its wish to terminate the same: each of the high contracting parties being at liberty to the high contracting parties being at liberty to give such notice to the other at the end of the said period of ten wars, or at any time afterward. THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY.

Article 34. Whereas it was stipulated by Article 1 of the Treaty concluded at Washington on the 15th of June, 1846, between the United States of America and Her Britannic Majesty, that the line of boundary between the territory of the United States and those of Her Britannic Majesty, from the point on the forty-ninth parallel of north lati-titude up to which it had already been ascertained. should be continued westward along the said parallel of north lattitude to the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island, and thence southerly along the middle of the said channel, and of Fuca strait to the Pacific Ocean; and whereas, the commissioners appointed by the two high contractin parties to determine that portion of the boundary which runs southerly through the middle of the channel aforesaid were unable to agree upon the same: and whereas, the Government of he Britannic Majesty claims that such boundary lin should, under the terms of the treaty above recited, be run through the Rosario Straits, and the Government of the United States claims that it should be run through the Canal De-Haro, it is agreed that the respective claims of the Government of her Britannic Majesty an Government of the United States shall nitted to the arbitration and award of his Ma jesty the Emperor of Germany, who, having regard to the above-mentioned article of the said treaty, shall decide thereupon finally and without appeal which of these claims is most in accordance with the true interpretation of the treaty of June 15, 1846.

Article 35. The award of his Majesty the Emperor of Germany shall be considered as absolutely final and conclusive, and full effect shall be given to such award without any objection, eva-sion or delay whatsoever. Such decision shall be given in writing, and dated. It shall be in what-soever form his Majesty may choose to adopt. It shall be delivered to the representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Bri-tain respectively who may be actually at Berlin

public agents of the United States and Great Britain respectively who may be actually at Berlin, and shall be considered as operative from the day of the date of the delivery thereof.

Article 36. The written or printed case of each of the two parties, accompanied by the evidence offered in support of the same, shall be laid before his Majesty the Emperor of Germany within six months from the date of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, and a copy of such case and evidence shall be communicated by each party to the other through their respective representatives at Berlin. The high contracting powers may lactude in the evidence to be considered by the arbitrator such documents, official correspondence, and other official or public statements bearing on and other official or public statements bearing on the subject of the reference as they may consider necessary to the support of their respective cases. After the written or printed case shall have been communicated by each party to the other, each party shall have the power of drawing up and lay-ing before the arbitrators a second and definitive statement, if it think fit to do so, in reply to the case of the other party so communicated, which definitive statement shall be laid before the arbidefinitive statement shall be laid before the arbitrator, and also be mutually communicated in the same manner as aforesaid, by each party to the other within six months from the date of laying the first statement of the case before the arbitrator. Article 37. If in the case submitted to the arbitrator either party shall specify or allude to any report or document in its own exclusive possession, without annexing a copy, such party shall be bound, if the other party thinks proper to apply for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, for it, to furnish that party with a copy thereof, and either party may call upon the other through the arbitrator to produce the originals or certified copies of any papers adduced as evidence, giving in each instance such reasonable notice as the arbitrator may require; and if the arbitrator should desire further elucidation or evidence with regard to any permit contained in the statements laid before him, he shall be at liberty to require it from either party, and shall be at liberty to hear one connsel or even to reach party in relation to Any counsel or agent for each party in relation to any matter, and at such time and in such manner as

he may think fit.

Article 38. The representatives or other public agents of the United States and Great Britain at agents of the United States and Great Britain at agents of the United States and Great Britain at at Berlin, respectively, shall be considered as the agents of their respective governments to conduct the cases before the Arbitrator, who shall be re-quested to address all communications and give all his notices to such representatives, or other public agents who shall represent their respective governments generally, in all matters connected with arbitration. with arbitration.

Article 39. It shall be competent to the arbitra-

tor to proceed in the said arbitration, and all mat-ters relating thereto, as and when we shall see at ters relating thereto, as and when we shall see fit, either in person or by a person or persons named by him for that purpose, either in the presence or absence of either or both agents, and either orally or by written discussion, or otherwise. The arbitrator may, if he think fit, appoint a secretary or clerk for the purposes of the proposed arbitration, at such rate of remuneration as he shall think proper. This, and all other expenses of and connected with said arbitration, shall be provided for as hereinafter stipulated.

inafter stipulated.

Article 41. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver, together with his award, an account of all the costs and expenses which he may have been put to in relation to this matter, which shall forthwith be paid by the two governments in equal moisties.

Article 42. The arbitrator shall be requested to deliver his award in writing, as early as convenient, after the whole cost on each side shall be laid before him, and to deliver one copy thereof to each of the said agents.

Article 43. The private treaty shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty; and the ratifications shall be exchanged either at Washington or London, within six months from the date hereof, or earlier if possible. In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this treaty, and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of

Done in duplicate at Washington, the 8th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1871.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The gold market is quiet and entirely free from fluctuation, the sales being made at 11114.

The Government list is dull but very steady at

The Government list is dull but very steady at about last night's closing quotations.

At the Stock Board there was a lively demand and a disposition to unload, leading to a fall in prices. Sales of City 6s, old bonds, at 103; and Lehigh gold loan at 91% for the 500s.

Reading Railroad sold freely at 56% 656%, closing at 56.81. Pennsylvania was weak, opening with sales at 62% and closing at 62. Sales of Camden and Amboy at 131@130 and Philadelphia and Erie at 28%.

In Canal shares there were some sales of

In Canal shares there were some sales of Lehigh at 35% and Schuylkill at 9.

Commonwealth Bank sold at 54; Manufacturers' do at 30; and Central Transportation at 48%. The market showed considerable weakness, but closed rather firmer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

	FIRST B	OARD.	
31	\$2700 City 68, New.108	100 sh Reading R56-81	
ŝŪ	\$1000 C & A m 6s, 89 93%	900 do 56%	
		100 do b60,56-61	
	\$5000 Pa R gen mt 93%	100 do 56%	
ü	\$2000 Phila & E7s., 90% 1	1000 do b60, 5632	
d		200 do85,56 69	
SI		100 do 56%	
	15 sh Cam & Am 181	100 do b30, 56%	
	71 do131	2 do	
6H	24 sh Penna R 62%	200 do830, 56%	
d	160 00 560 691	KAR AR NOR KE ET	
9	100 do b45 6936	100 do 889/	
	362 do 62 506 do 62 17 sh Manuf Bk 30	20 sh Cen Trans 4816	
	500 do 62	30 sh Sch Nv 9	
ш	17 sh Manuf Bk 30	200 sh Leh Nav St 3534	
	NABR & LADNER, Broke	ers, report this morning	
	gold quotations as follows:		
Ŋ.	10.00 A. M 1115	12.18 P. M 11134	
Ι.,	12.00 M	12-20 "	
	12 01 P. M		
۲.	MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third		
1	street, report the following	g quotations:-U.S. 6s of	
	1981, 116% @117; 5-908 of 1	869, 110%@111%; do. 1864.	
٤.	110%@111; do. 1865, 110	Mell1; do., July, 1868,	
1	113@113%; do., July, 1867	, 113 % (118%; do. July.	
	1868, 113米@118米; 10-408, 1	09% 109%. U.S. Pacific	
	R. R. Currency 6s, 115%@	116. Gold, 111%@111%.	
	Dhilladalahila Manda Ranast		

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 11 .- The flour market is dull; there is a fair home consumptive demand, but shippers are not disposed to speculate to any extent at present quotations. About 1100 barrels changed hands, including some Western extras at \$5.75 per hands, including some Western extras at \$5.75 per busnel; spring Wheat extra families at \$6.50@7.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@6.75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.25; o, and fancy brands at \$7.62%@9, as in quality. Rye Flour is looking up; small sales at \$5.75@6; 100 barrels on terms kept secret.

There is no essential change to record in the Wheat market, and the demand is limited. Sales of 1200 bushels Ohio and Indiana red at \$1.56@1.57 and white at \$1.70@1.75 per bushel. Rye comes in slowly, and Pennsylvania may be quoted at \$1.18@1.20. Corn is in fair request, and prices steady; sales of 5000 bushels Western yellow at 77c., and some mixed Western at 75@70c. Oats are steady; sales of 5000 bushels Chicago No. 2 at 63@63%c., and 700 bushels white Western at 65c.

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses no change.

In Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses no change. Provisions are dull, but prices are unchanged. Whisky is held firmly; sales of 75 barrels Western

TOD COURT OF FACE	
LATEST SHIPPING	INTELLIGENCE.
PORT OF PHILADELPHIA	MAY
STATE OF THERMOMETER AT T OFFIC 8 A. M	HE EVENING TELEGRAP B63 2 P. M
SUN RISES 4:40 M SUN SETS 7: 4 H	IOON SETS 1º
(Par /Polare	Land A

NEW YORK, May 11.—Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from Liverpool. Steamship Fak-Kee, from Bermuda. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tugs Joe Johnson, Ingraham; G. B. Hutchings,
Muiford; and Fairy Queen, Wilson, Baltimore,
with tows of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

N. G. ship Henry, Wessels, 63 days from Bremen, with mose, to L. Westergaard & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balti-Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Carr, from Richmond via
Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Daring, McDonald, 7 days from Sagua, with
molasses to Duncan & Poey.
Brig Minnie Traub, True, 7 days from Matanzas,
with molasses to H. W. Bartol.
Port. brig Marianne II, Silva, 58 days fm Lisbon,
with salt, corkwood, etc., to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.

maraes.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warwith molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Charles McCarthy, Norgrave, 8 days from
Matanzes, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Ellen Perkins, Perkins, 7 days from Sagua,
with molasses to S. & W. Weish.
Schr Casco Lodge, Pierce, 7 days from Cardenas,
with molasses to H. W. Bartol.
Schr Nicola, Keller, 16 days from Trinidad, with
molasses to E. F. Cabada & Co.
Schr Potomac, Henry, from Baltimore, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr Agnes, Blair, 7 days from Cardenas, with mo-

Sohr Agnes, Blair, 7 days from Cardenas, with mo-lasses to H. W. Bartol.

Schr A. D. Scull, Dalsow, 6 days from Sagua, with sugar to S. & W. Weish.
Schr Minnie, Hudson, 22 days from Galveston, with cotton to H. Sloan & Son.
Schr H. Blackman, Arnold, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm. Bumm & Son—vessel to Lennox &

Burgess.

Barge Margaret, McDougal, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos, Jefferson, Allen, from Delaware City, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Delaware City, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Queen, from Liverpool, Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, sailed im George-town, D. C., at 9 o'clock this morning, for Bridge-

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 10.—12 barges leave in tow to night, for Baltimore, light.

W. M. Lewis, with linseed, for Philadelphia.
S. A. Tanner, with scrap iron, for Trenton.
BALTIMORE BEANCH OFFICE, May 10.—The following barges lett in tow this morning, eastward:—
United Brothers, Enterprise, B. C. Lake, P. Delamater, E. M. Kilduff, Ellen, P. B. Lynch, Loretta, Capitola, and R. P. Bardwell, all with coal for New York.

York.

The following leave in tow to-night:—
Princess, Hope, Z. C. Foote, Vincent, J. O'Donnell, Enterprise, Camilla, and M. E. Horn, all with coal, for New York.

W. J. Dunlap, with coal, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 11.— The Otranto, with coal, for New York.

Weather.—May 16—Nice, cool, fiful, humid wind-clouds nearly all day; wind ranging from N. W. to Northwesterly; just before sueset wind hauled to Northwesterly; night beautiful, bright; barometer, 11 P. M., 30 2-20. May 11, 4 A. M.—Barometer, 30 3-20; rising. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVES-DE-GRACE, May 11. — The following boats

leave in tow to-day:

Minnehaha, with immer to Watson Malone & Son.

A. Page, Son & Co., with lumber, for Salem, N.J.

A. C. Bishop and Sallie and Ann, with coal to C.

R. White & Sons.

Elder & Ruggles, with lumber, for Wilmington,

J. H.